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COUNCIL OF EUROPE DEBATES TURKEY, CYPRUS

TA230829 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1930 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly has suspended the credentials of the Greek Cypriot delegates, who claim to represent all of Cyprus. The Rules of Procedure Committee spent 2 hours last night discussing the objection to the Greek Cypriot delegates' claim to represent all of Cyprus and decided to recommend to the Assembly that the matter of the Greek Cypriot delegates' credentials be referred to the Political and Legal Affairs Committee. This recommendation was adopted by the Assembly by 68 votes to 53, with 2 abstentions.

In a statement to the Bayrak Radio and Television correspondent in Strasbourg after the vote at the Parliamentary Assembly, the head of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus [TRNC] delegation, Hakki Atun, said that the Turkish Cypriot people welcome this decision which proves that the Greek Cypriots are not the sole representatives of Cyprus. Deputies of the National Unity Party, the Republican Turkish Party, and the Communal Liberation Party remarked that this is a new phase in the Turkish Cypriot position. Turkish Grand National Assembly delegation member Fethi Celikbas said that the decision refutes the claims that there have not been any developments regarding the Cyprus issue since last year, and it is a wonderful outcome for Turkey and the TRNC. Bitlis Deputy Kamran Inan noted that the decision is a fantastic blow, adding that it is now our turn to deal the blows. He said: The day the Greek Cypriots rejected the UN secretary general's document, Europe rejected the Greek Cypriot deputies.

Turkish Cypriot Activities

TA240847 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 0500 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The TRNC parliamentary delegation, which is in Strasbourg for the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly spring meetings, met the Assembly's Socialist, Liberal, Christian Democratic, and democratic groups yesterday and told them that with the Greek Cypriots' rejection of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's latest document, the Cyprus problem has been pushed toward an unsolvable situation.

Speaker of the TRNC Republican Assembly Hakki Atun and Deputy Olgun Pasalar attended the joint meeting of the Christian and European Democratic groups and later of the Liberal group. Speaking at the second meeting, Atun said that the TRNC welcomes the Council of Europe decision to reassess the Cyprus problem in light of the latest developments concerning the problem. He stressed that this might lead to the adoption of a realistic approach for improving the situation, which had been unfair and unbalanced until now.

On the solution of the Cyprus problem, Atun stressed that the Turkish Cypriots want a bizonal and bicommunal federal republic. Izzet Riza Yalin, the Bayrak Radio News Center director who is in Strasbourg, reports that Turkish Cypriot Deputies Naci Usar and Alpay Durduran met the Socialist group and told them that the Cyprus problem was created by the Greek Cypriots' desire for Enosis and that it has been the Turkish Cypriots who suffered most as a result of this problem. Durduran pointed out that nobody has helped the Turkish Cypriots, adding that the Council of Europe has been neglecting the Turkish Cypriot people because of complaints about Turkey. That is why we want help from the Socialist group, he said.

Durduran pointed out that the Cyprus problem is now entering a critical stage, adding that the Turkish Cypriots want a solution and expect the Socialist group to help.

Replying to questions by the Socialist group members, Naci Usar said that the TRNC favors the establishment of a bicommunal and bizonal federal republic, and not partition. He said that by rejecting the latest document, the Greek Cypriots shelved the solution of the Cyprus problem. He stressed that an important opportunity has been missed and such opportunities do not come easily.

Asked whether Turkey will show goodwill by withdrawing part of its troops from the island, the deputies replied that Turkey assessed the military situation in Cyprus and took into consideration the 6,000 Greek Cypriot reserves and the fact that the Greek Cypriot military presence can be raised to 60,000 troops.

The deputies stressed that there are no political prisoners in north Cyprus, and that every political opinion can be expressed and organized.

Human Rights Debate Ends

AU242000 Paris AFP in English 1947 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Strasbourg, France, April 24 (AFP) -- The 21-nation Council of Europe Thursday decided to end its regular debate on Turkey's human rights records, expressing "satisfaction" with progress toward a return to democracy in that country. Criticism had started after a military coup in 1981 and human right abuses had been discussed regularly ever since.

The strasbourg-based council noted that only five out of 67 provinces were now under martial law and that there had been moves toward fewer political prisoners and no death sentences in the past year. It said its only serious misgivings were now about mass trials against groups such as the leftist labor federation DISK and the Turkish peace association.

Turkey is to take over the presidency of the Council of Europe in November.

AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ, GRATZ SPEAK AT COUNCIL

AU241151 [Editorial Report] Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German on 24 April on pages 1 and 3 carries a report on the speech of Chancellor Fred Sinowatz at the 30th anniversary session of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 23 April, a report on press conference the same day given by Sinowatz and Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz mainly dealing with the Waldheim case and Austria's attitude toward Libya, and a report on questions posed to Sinowatz by other countries' delegates to the Council of Europe.

In his speech Sinowatz is says that "Austria has never forgotten that the continent is still divided into an eastern and Western half." "It is in the common European interest to remain efficient in the fields of high tecnology and research. Therefore, Austria is participating in Eureka and other all-European projects. But above economic considerations there are the political idea and the questions of political identity. In Europe, Sinowatz said, there is 'large-scale agreement in some essential aspects,' for instance concerning human rights, basic liberties, and democracy."

The paper reports that Sinowatz proposed "that the Council of Europe should make available delegations of election observers as 'practical and immediate aid' to democratic development in the world." "These delegations should consist of 'parliamentarians, national officials, and national judges, who have wide experience in organizing, carrying out, and monitoring elections and are available if a non-European state is looking for internationally recognized witnesses for an election.'"

The paper continues: "In some of the Council of Europe's 'very own fields' there can be, according to the chancellor, 'no logical, moral, or philosophical reason .... to permit different developments in the West European countries' or 'to divide Europe according to pact systems or economic groupings.' This includes human rights, European culture, and the fight against terrorism. Sinowatz advocated the convening of a conference of the responsible ministers on measures to combat terrorism."

In the report about the press conference given by Sinowatz and Gratz, the paper stresses that it mainly focused on presidential condidate Kurt Waldheim and the sanctions against Libya demanded by the United States. Sinowatz is reported as saying that "Austria will not impose any sanctions against Libya" but is ready to "achieve cooperation with all countries in combatting terrorism." The paper continues: "The chancellor stressed that it is necessary to find the roots of terrorism and that is why a peace process that also includes the Palestinians must be reached in the Middle East. Austria recognizes the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians, Sinowatz said.

"Foreign Minister Gratz explained that Austria had not received any documents from the United States proving that Libya had participated in the recent terrorist attacks, and that there is also no proof that Libya organized the terrorist attack at Vienna's Schwechat airport, Gratz said. Immediately after receiving a report on the Libyan missile attack on an Italian island, Austria expressed its solidarity to Rome, and stated that it was ready to act jointly against terrorism," Gratz continued.

Concerning the Waldheim discussion, the paper reports Sinowatz as saying that this discussion shows that "everybody must do everything to fight latent anti-Semitism. This also applies to Austria's political parties."

The report dealing with the questions posed to Sinowatz by several Council of Europe delegates gives a summary of several questions and the chancellor's answers. According to the paper, among other topics Sinowatz reported on his talk with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, and said that "Gorbachev's proposals must certainly be taken seriously, but one must not immediately think that this means a change in the continuity of USSR policy." He also expressed Austria's interest in the process of disarmament.

Concerning the creation of a nuclear free zone, the chancellor is reported as saying that "this is to be welcomed, but all states in a certain region must be included, the balance must be ensured, and disarmament must be continued in all fields."

The paper states that the chancellor rejected the Italian delegate's accusation of Austrian enmity and intolerance toward Italy in connection with the south Tirol problem and said that "current relations between Austria and Italy are 'very good.' The south Tirol package has to be realized and the remaining negotiations have to be embarked upon."

In conclusion, the paper notes that the chancellor stressed Austria's readiness to combat terrorism and its optimistic feeling that it will be successful in this.

EEC CALLS FOR BETTER ANTITERRORIST COOPERATION

AU241654 Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The Hague, April 24 (AFP) -- European Economic Community ministers in charge of security agreed here Thursday to develop better antiterrorist information exchanges and coordination with non-EEC countries, especially the United States, diplomatic sources said.

Meanwhile, the Strasbourg-based Council of Europe said it backed the EEC measures but called for a European conference on terrorism and talks with the Arab League, Warsaw Pact and "anyone who can play a constructive role in the fight against terrorism," said Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry.

A final communique from The Hague meeting said "the ministers recognised their strong interest in combining forces in Europe in the fight against terrorism and serious crime with international aspects."

"In view of recent events and developments both inside and outside Europe, combatting terrorism calls for increased vigilance and determination within the framework of European cooperation," it said.

The statement did not specifically mention Libya or U.S. allegations of terrorism made against it, but EEC ministers decided Monday to cut down on the staffs of Libyan missions in Europe and restrict the movements of Libyan diplomats. The current EEC meetings have also been part of the community's response to the April 15 U.S. air raids on Libya.

U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, here for talks with European security officials, said U.S.-EEC contacts on terrorism and international crime should be strengthened while the EEC ministers said they would contact other third countries if necessary. The EEC security ministers said they would now hold two meetings a year instead of one and urgent meetings would be convened in cases of emergency.

Senior police chiefs from some EEC countries were also at the meeting and they are also to have more regular contacts. A meeting of EEC airport security heads is to be held in The Hague at the end of May.

Although the statement did not say how EEC cooperation would be organised it said "operational expertise should also be available to assist political decision-making" in the fight against terrorism. The statement said a common strategy was planned for fighting international crime which included "exchanging knowledge and expertise and joint development of methods and techniques of investigation by the police and criminal justice authorities."

The 21-member Council of Europe called for a conference before the end of 1986, of relevant ministers, to take practical measures against terrorism.

Mr. Barry, current president of the Council's Ministerial Committee, said its aim was not to take political decisions, or diplomatic sanctions against Libya, but to strengthen security coordination and harmonise legal measures against terrorism on a European level. He said the foreign ministers of the Council of Europe had decided to talks "with countries of the Arab League, the Warsaw Pact and anyone who can play a constructive role in the fight against terrorism."

Council of Europe Secretary General Marcelino Oreja, the former Spanish foreign minister, is to carry out an "exploratory mission" in Arab states. This decision was taken after an Italian proposition, to counter a Maltese initiative, to open the council's ministerial meetings up to Libya, diplomatic sources said. Malta's close links with Libya have been informally discussed by European ministers and some have said Malta should not be part of confidencial information swaps on terrorists, the sources said.

FRG Interior Minister's Views

DW250845 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Report on Jochen Schweizer interview with FRG Interior Minister Zimmerman in The Hague on 24 April]

[Text] Terrorism was the topic today of an EEC ministers conference. Interior and justice ministers met in The Hague to discuss how, when, and where to take action. This is the so-called Trevi group. That abbreviation stands for terrorism, radicalism, extremism, and various other international acts of violence. European security and police ministers largely agreed that the door should be slammed on terrorism in Europe. The method suggested to that end by Interior Minister Zimmermann is better exchange of information between individual security authorities. Data and findings on suspects, their names and passport numbers are to be exchanged immediately.

But it will not apply to Europe alone. The Americans are to be informed also. The Greeks were the only ones to raise objections. The ministers further agreed that the remaining personnel of the Libyan People's Bureaus are to be subject to even stricter surveillance. They are also looking into the matter whether, diplomatic status notwithstanding, persons and luggage should be checked when they cross borders.

[Begin recorded interview] [Schweizer] Is all this a way to more security against terror attacks in Europe?

[Zimmermann] It has been agreed quite specifically that we will thoroughly and immediately exchange all critical data and findings on terrorism, air safety, narcotics, all forms of serious crimes, the criterion being not just what is relevant in one's own country but what might be of significance to the partner within the community of 12.

[Schweizer] Mr Minister, you also talked with the U.S. attorney general. Are the Americans satisfied now with the activities of the Europeans in the struggle against terrorism, be it from Libya or from other countries?

[Zimmermann] Ambassador Burt told me in two separate conferences during the past few weeks that they are satisfied with us in the FRG, very satisfied, as far as direct cooperation of police with U.S. installations and institutions in Germany is concerned. The U.S. attorney general also said, in a talk with us today, that he is satisfied with the activities of Trevi and that Trevi -- and that was my proposal -- will directly inform the Americans in the future. [end recording]

Austrian Foreign Minister Comments

AU241940 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Gratz represented Austria at the European Council foreign ministers' meeting held in Strasbourg. In a talk with Helmut Opletal, the minister opened by saying that Austria is not presently planning any further steps, such as tighter controls, beyond the measures already taken after the terrorist attack on Vienna's Schwechat airport last December.

[Begin recording] [Gratz] We stated clearly today that as European countries we want to avoid one thing: that terrorism is presented as an Arab phenomenon in the public mind, as though there were only one connecting link among the Arab countries, and that is terrorism. I do not know at the moment what additional measures we could adopt. The problem of restricting the freedom of movement of diplomats is on the one hand a measure which we do not like to take, because we then would be like those states in which such restrictions are common practice and, second, I think that such a measure cannot be verified in practice.

[Opletal] Can we just say that no harm was done to us in those terror attacks and that what happened in other countries does not concern us directly?

[Gratz] No, we do not say this at all. But we do say, and we also said it here today, -- not only we, but all the nine countries which are not EEC members -- that after all it cannot be demanded of us to do one thing. The foreign ministers of the European Community were in session twice for a total of 20 hours, for 20 hours examined documents and then, after long debates, after great differences of opinion at the beginning, they agreed on joint measures. Well, the other nine are not willing -- without having attended the debates and without having the evidence -- to say: I accept that without question. This would not be possible at all, but if -- [interrupts thought] then all we can do is again examine...[interrupts thought] and I must tell you this quite clearly, even if it runs counter to the general mood -- because the fact that it is being vociferously announced in public 20 times without evidence -- we well know what country is behind this -- does not make the strength of evidence any more convincing for us unless evidence is really placed on our table.

[Opletal] Austria has not received any evidence about the most recent incidents that occurred in the past few weeks?

[Gratz] No, none at all. [end recording]

FURTHER REACTION TO WALDHEIM CONTROVERSY

Sinowatz Sees Doubts Confirmed

AU241140 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1105 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Commenting on Kirchschlaeger's speech [of 22 April on charges raised against Austrian presidential candidate Kurt Waldheim], Federal Chancellor Sinowatz said today that it had actually confirmed doubts about Waldheim's credibility. He reiterated his charge that Waldheim was careless in the way he handled the truth. Even Waldheim's son had spoken of serious mistakes, Sinowatz said.

On Kirchschlaeger's appeal for fairness, Sinowatz said that this concerned him and that henceforth in its election campaign the SPOe would try mainly to emphasize the merits of its own candidate Steyer.

Two Witnesses Corroborate Waldheim

AU250931 [Editorial Report] Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German on 25 April on page 2 carries a 600-word report describing how two witnesses, former Wehrmacht Colonel Joachim Macholz (87) and former Wehrmacht Lieutenant Karl Mang (80), corroborate presidential candidate Kurt Waldheim's assertion that he was in Tirana from April to July 1943, during the time the Jewish population was deported from Saloniki.

The paper states that, "according to witnesses, Kurt Waldheim was sent...from Arsakli to Tirana, where he remained from the beginning of April until July 1943." At that time Colonel Joachim Macholz was chief of the liaison staff of the southeast army unit responsible for maintaining contact with the Italian High Command in Albania. The paper quotes Macholz as saying:

"First Lieutenant Waldheim was assigned to me as an interpreter but also as a liaison officer, who had to do certain staff work: He had to assess records which we got from the Italians and then radio the most important information to the Army High Command in Arsakli.'"

According to the paper, Macholz remembers clearly that on 22 May 1943 he went to Podgorica with Kurt Waldheim for negotiations at the highest level between German General Artur Phleps, commander of the "Prinz Eugen" SS division, and Italian General Ercole Roncagli, commander of the 14th Army Corps. Macholz is quoted as saying that "'First Lieutenant Waldheim was to have interpreted at the meeting, but he did not have to do much because Artur Phleps, a Romanian by birth, understood Italian well'".

Asked by the KRONEN-ZEITUNG whether he had heard anything about the deportation of Jews or about the shooting of hostages at that time, Macholz is quoted as answering: "'No, this was kept secret from us soldiers. I heard about it only after 1945.'"

The paper then quotes Karl Mang, who says he was in Tirana together with Waldheim from mid-May to the beginning of June 1943: "'I was also an interpreter, but, as a lieutenant, my rank was lower. I remember that on 10 June 1943 I went to Ragusa with First Lieutenant Waldheim for a final meeting between the German and Italian allies concerning Operation Black.'"

The report is accompanied by two pictures, one showing former Colonel Joachim Macholz now, the other one "First Lieutenant Kurt Waldheim in Tirana talking to an Italian officer sitting on a horse."

BOMB THREAT TO AIRLINER 'FALSE ALARM'

AU241813 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1808 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Salzburg -- An Austrian Airlines DC-9 on a flight from Zurich to Vienna was forced to land in Salzburg at 1730 this afternoon due to a bomb threat. A search has proved that the threat was a false alarm.

TALKS WITH SAUDI ARABIA ON COMBATING TERRORSIM

AU231416 Vienna KURIER in German 23 Apr 86 p 5

[Excerpts] The challenge thrown out to terrorists of all kinds by the Austrian Interior Ministry is iron-hard. The ministry's efforts to achieve successes in preventive measures concerning international terrorsim are therefore iron-hard, too. The latest successful coup in this respect is the negotiations between the interior minister and a Saudi Arabian super delegation, headed by a high-ranking prince, due to arrive on board a special plane in Vienna today, Wednesday, for a 4-day visit at Austria's invitation.

This bilateral meeting has a background of talks on joint defensive measures, exchange of information, but also the establishment of negotiations on potential Saudi weapons purchases in Austria.

Austria's supreme security chief leaves no doubt that he has assigned Austria an important role between West and East on the one hand and Europe and the Arab region on the other in the slowly forming defensive front against international terrorism. And it is precisely in the Middle East that he is looking for allies who would be willing to provide information about the terrorist scene to the Austrian security authorities. The Saudis and the gulf states have enormous knowledge in this field, thus, the hopes of the state police to share this knowledge are not built on sand.

There is something that the Austrian security authorities do not openly speak about because of Austria's strictly neutral stand in the Gulf war, but it is at least hinted at: Vienna would also like to acquire information about terrorist centers in Iraq without directly contacting Bagdad on this subject.

[The paper also carries a list of the Saudi delegation members: "His royal highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, minister of the interior; General 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shaykh, the kingdom's security director; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Jammaz, deputy minister of interior; Lieutenant General Muhammad ibn Hilal, director general of the border forces; Lieutenant General Salih Taha-Khusayfan, chief of the state police; Major General Muhammad al-Suhayli, director general of the King Fahd Faculty of Security; Muhammad al-Shawi, director general of the interior minister's office; Brigade General Ibrahim al-Turki, director general of the office of the minister of studies and research."]

MITTERRAND CONFERS WITH KOHL, DENIES LIBYA STRIKE CALL

LD241804 Hamburg DPA in German 1640 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Teier, 24 Apr (DPA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand has denied calling for a hard strike against Libya during a conversation with Franz Joseph Strauss, CDU chairman and Bavarian prime minister. Following a meeting with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mitterrand told journalists in Trier today that the Libya conflict was not discussed during his talk with Strauss in Paris yesterday. He did not know Strauss's views on the matter. He himself had only talked about the airbus and Munich attractions with Strauss. Mitterrand replied to a question by a journalist, who was obviously alluding to a French radio report on a story in the BAYERNKURIER. The radio station claimed that according to Strauss, Mitterrand called for joint, extensive action against Libya. Mitterrand described the U.S. strike against Al-Qadhdhafi as insufficient.

The combatting of international terrorism was also an important topic in the exchange of views between Mitterrand and Kohl in Trier, which was intended as a discussion of international and bilateral issues. Mitterrand said that they were very close in this matter and were in a position to talk about specific methods of acting against terrorism. In addition to political and economic statements, a resolution against terrorism is also expected from the world economic summit in Tokyo in early May.

Kohl and Mitterrand, at their first meeting since the change of government in France, both assessed the state of Franco-German relations in positive terms. In reply to a journalist's question, Mitterrand said: "You are right, the government has changed, the president remains."

In the talk with Kohl, which also was in preparation for the world economic summit in Tokyo in early May, Mitterrand confirmed that despite the change of government in Paris the arrangements reached between the Socialist government and Bonn still stand. This applies mainly to a joint security policy and coordinated action in agricultural policy and high technology projects, whose priorities are to be established in a stock-taking exercise. New French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had made similar statements during his recent visit to Bonn.

Kohl and Mitterrand emphasized the special role of France and the Federal Republic in Europe's continued development. The timetable for a common internal market must be adhered to. Despite all difficulties in individual areas, the goal is Europe, Mitterrand said.

The chancellor announced that the next government consultations will take place in Frankfurt in October and will be a "cultural summit." Relations between the two countries will be expanded in the cultural sphere. Encouraging language development is important.

According to government spokesman Friedhelm Ost, Kohl and Mitterrand are strongly in favor of developing medium- and long-term perspectives for a common EEC agricultural policy. The current discussion of agriculture in Luxembourg was "undoubtedly difficult," but the Germans and the French agreed that a viable compromise had to be found.

Ost said that further topics in the talks were East-West relations, disarmement problems and the repeatedly-discussed joint development of a high-speed train between Paris, Brussels and Cologne, with additional connections. In the long term there may be a European rapid rail system. According to Ost, French wishes for German support in a number of space projects, which played a role in all previous meetings, were not discussed.

Kohl and Mitterrand flew to Trier by helicopter from the Buechel military air base. After a meal, Kohl and Mitterrand toured Trier from the cathedral to the Porta Nigra. Greens and a French civil action group demonstrated against the Cattenom nuclear energy plant in Lorraine.

KOHL INTERVIEWED ON TERRORISM, GORBACHEV VISIT

DW241030 Hamburg BILD in German 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 12

[Interview with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl by W. Kenntemich and R. Voelkel; no place or date given]

[Text] BILD: Many citizens fear new terror attacks....

Kohl: The Federal Government is taking that threat very seriously. It is directed particularly against the institutions of our American friends and allies in our country. For that very reason our security experts, together with U.S. authorities, have taken precautionary measures against that threat. I cannot go into detail so as not to jeopardize our joint measures.

BILD: What will happen politically?

Kohl: The Federal Government agreed upon concrete measures against terrorism. Thus, the personnel of the Libyan People's Bureau will be reduced, freedom of movement will be restricted for diplomats and members of the Libyan mission, the granting entry visas will be stricter. Libyans who are ordered by other EC states to leave the country will no longer be allowed to enter our country. Moreover, we are monitoring the activities of Libyan organizations and establishments in our country.

BILD: What should the private sector do?

Kohl: The German economy should reduce its trade relations -- which have been clearly retrogressive anyway -- even further. I would welcome it if U.S. companies were to withdraw their oil experts from Libya. By the way, we will also talk with the governments of Arab countries and with those of the Warsaw Pact about an even more effective struggle against international terrorism.

BILD: How do you assess the appearance of Kremlin chief Gorbachev at the SED congress in East Berlin?

Kohl: I hesitate to call the general secretary's disarmament proposals mere propagandistic fireworks. They contain elements which we have to take seriously. We -- the Germans, in the center of Europe -- are particularly interested in conventional disarmament. It is in that field that the imbalance is the greatest. Vienna, where troop reduction in Europe has been negotiated for 11 years, will show whether the Soviet Union is willing to change its position. That applies to the area of reduction as well as to the agreement on verification. We would welcome Mr Gorbachev proving his words by deeds at the negotiating table.

BILD: Will Gorbachev visit the Federal Republic this year?

Kohl: I invited General Secretary Gorbachev to visit the Federal Republic of Germany in March 1985 when I was in Moscow to take part in the funeral ceremony for his predecessor, Chernenko. It goes without saying that the invitation still holds today, but I would like to leave it to Mr Gorbachev to fix the date for a visit to Bonn.

BILD: The CSU and FDP are quarreling about security laws and foreign policy. Does that constant quarrel jeopardize the coalition?

Kohl: Discussions between representatives of independent parties are quite normal within a coalition. What matters is to find the best solution to the problems. However, any unnecessary talk or quarreling tarnishes the image of the coalition in public. It diverts from our government's eminent successes and irritates many citizens. Whoever thinks he can aquire status at the cost of his partner damages everyone in the coalition, including himself.

COMMENTARY ON ANTITERRORISM MOVES, REAGAN THREAT

DW240910 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Martin Schultze commentary on the "Tagesthemen" program]

[Text] It is incredibly easy and convenient to criticize. And it is especially safe if one is weak, thus not being forced to act responsibly. Today the federal cabinet made the FRG the first EC member to put into effect the sanctions on Libya decided by the community. Too few, too fainthearted, downright ridiculous -- that is what one side says. And, 1 week ago, Reagan bombarded Tripoli. Too much, too brutal -- that is what the other side says. Now if both things are wrong, what is right then? What is the effective way to combat international terrorism? Both sides expelling people, withholding cheap butter -- that cannot be the real thing. It just may pass as an act of belated solidarity with the Americans. It is nothing more than repairing the damage to the Atlantic alliance. What if Reagan feels compelled to strike Libya again? Today he pronounced his determination to do exactly that if Al-Qadhdhafi continues his terror campaign against the United States. Will the Europeans then expel some more embassy members belatedly?

Nobody will contradict the American President when he says international terrorism is the scourge of mankind, particularly international terrorism. If sanctions on one country promise to be a remedy, then they should be as uncompromising and sweeping as possible; in the case of Libya an oil boycott. To me it seems much more important that the international community of nations, of which the Arab countries are a part, agree upon joint action. For it is a fact that not a few of the Arab states are also suffering from that plague of mankind.

Terrorists are fanatics who will respond to violence by committing murders. They have already done so in Lebanon after the raid on Tripoli. They will not see reason because of half-hearted sanctions imposed on one country. Only stigmatization by the whole community of peoples might accomplish anything. Reagan advocated that. And the Europeans can contribute to it. Not the day after tomorrow -- as they usually proceed. Not next week either when it is too late. Today.

DISCO BOMB SUSPECT BLAMED FOR EARLIER BLAST

AU241547 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, April 24 (AFP) -- Ahmad Hasi, a Palestinian suspect in the April 5 bomb attack at a discotheque here, is also a suspect in the March 29 blast at the local Arab-German centre, police reported on Thursday. Dieter Piete, head of the committee investigating the blast at the center, which injured eight Arabs, two of them seriously, said the committee had "indices implicating Hasi," but did not elaborate. Authorities here have issued a public appeal and posted a 68,000 dollar reward for information concerning Mr. Hasi's whereabouts the days of the attacks.

An examining magistrate must decide by Monday whether to renew a detention order against Mr. Hasi. West Berlin media say the evidence includes a trip to Libya in 1985 and a large dollar-account to Mr. Hasi's name despite his being unemployed.

PRESS VIEWS GORBACHEV PROPOSALS AT SED CONGRESS

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG Editorial

DW221117 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 22 Apr 86 p 4

[Josef Joffe editorial: "The East Berlin Offer"]

[Text] In January, the Soviet general secretary offered total nuclear disarmament by the year 2000. This weekend in East Berlin he offered a "considerable reduction" of conventional armed forces in Europe. The ground and air forces of both alliances are supposed to be sharply reduced, as are "tactical operational" nuclear weapons -- in an area reaching "from the Atlantic to the Urals." With last Friday's offer Gorbachev closed the last gap in his disarmament offensive. For Moscow there is nothing now that is supposed to be either scrapped, reduced, redeployed, or inspected. Gorbachev, the traveling salesman in negotiations, has made offers ranging from the megaton monster missile to an an infantry bullet.

In addition, two other things are remarkable: First, the extraordinary vagueness of the proposal, and second, the extraordinarily favorable attitude with which the offer was received in the West. Gorbachev's move contains just a few sentences, and yet it sounds to many ears as if it were really suitable "to cut the knot that has become ever tighter in the many years of the Vienna negotiations."

That is what the general secretary said about the Vienna troop reduction talks (MBFR), which have given many a diplomat from East and West the opportunity to live along the beautiful Danube metropolis without doing much work. Since 1973 MBFR envoys have produced many papers, but have not reduced troop strength by one single soldier. As we know, nothing is eternal. Maybe Gorbachev's East Berlin words are a hint at the sword that is to cut the Gordian knot. However, it is not very likely.

That does not mean that one should rashly discard Gorbachev's proposal as propaganda, although it was obviously meant as a move on the worldwide chess board of public opinion. Naturally, the general secretary must be taken at his word. Naturally, nobody should from the very start apply the "stamp of incredibility" to the Gorbachev speech, as Foreign Minister Genscher rightly said. The real problems lie somewhere else.

The first is the problem of expectations. They have been increased in the West, particularly by the surprising offer to admit "on-site inspections" to check reliably the process of withdrawal "in all phases." That would be great historical progress -- applied to German conditions, it would be comparable to an oath by a known Bavarian state party never to pick on a chancellor belonging to a northern sister party. It is a fact that the Soviet Union has fought since the beginning of their disarmament diplomacy in the twenties [as published] any on-site inspection. It is a further fact that at the end of the recent MBFR round in Vienna, Moscow rejected the modest Western inspection proposals as being "unrealistic." That involved only 20,000 Soviet soldiers, who would be withdrawn in a first phase from the MBFR areas.

Even if under Gorbachev a real revolution in the field of "verification" should be in the offing, the unchangeable curse of political geography will remain. Gorbachev exploits that curse skillfully by demanding that "the units to be dismantled must be dissolved and their weaponry either destroyed or stored on national territory." That clearly means that U.S. troops must withdraw with their equipment 5,000 km over the Atlantic, while the Soviets need withdraw only 800 km behind the Bug River. He who believes that Western European security needs more than Gorbachev's vow "never" to be the first to attack must ask: "What do you think about geographic asymmetry?" Equal security, Moscow's pet concept, demands unequal reductions, which would take the sting from the East's geographical advantage. A serious agreement would always have to ensure that heavy U.S. equipment (tanks, artillery, aircraft) remain in Europe to permit the withdrawn GI's to return quickly.

A third problem is political asymmetry. Is it really imaginable that the Soviet Union will drastically reduce its army of 400,000 men in the GDR? Those troops are stationed in the GDR not just to resist NATO; they are the strategic vise that keeps the Soviet imperium together in Eastern Europe. What Kremlin chief would risk that vise for the benefit of disarmament?

In short, Gorbachev's speech -- as its predecessors -- must be considered not a program but a signal. Even the new general secretary cannot cut knots that have been tightened by geography, history, and interest. However, he wants to do business with the West. But what a treaty will look like will not be decided by some pleasant sentences uttered at East Berlin party congresses, but by the negotiators in hard, long, and detailed work.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Article

DW221212 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 22 Apr 86 p 3

[Karl-Heinz Baum article: "Message for the West"]

[Text] The 11th SED Congress is over. General Secretary Erich Honecker was reelected. With its four new members, the Politburo -- the actual leadership of the GDR -- became slightly younger. Wages will increase, the baby year will be introduced with the first child. The children's allowance for two, three, or more children will be doubled in July next year; the economy will be further intensified and cranked up by even more electronics. Those are the essential statements of this party congress, for the fourth time led by Erich Honecker.

However, the message of this SED Congress is quite a different one. CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, with his appearance before the plenum and his visit to Caecilienhof Palace, where the Potsdam agreement was signed little less than 41 years ago, put his stamp on the proceedings. The message for the West is: despite SDI, despite bombs on Libya, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states are ready for dialogue.

Gorbachev impressively emphasized that in East Berlin when he submitted his proposal "to reduce considerably" conventional troops from the Atlantic to the Ural. He thus made a proposal -- as reaction in the West demonstrates -- that will not be rejected instantly, as were quite a few former Soviet proposals. In Bonn, Foreign Minister Genscher and Defense Minister Woerner jointly urged careful analysis, and the answer from Washington is hardly different.

Expert negotiations will show how serious the Soviet Union is about reducing conventional troops and weapons. Many a great announcement has been shredded in the mill of expert debates.

It may be that Gorbachev's proposal is a new attempt to withdraw U.S. Armed Forces from Western Europe, or at least to reduce them radically, which was an old Soviet expectation from the forties, when the anti-Hitler coalition broke up after the Potsdam conference.

The proposal also has a psychological side. Why, the Western European countries will have to ask, do we actually have to prolong compulsory military service -- in the face of a sudden drop in birth rates caused by the pill -- if bilateral troop reduction in Europe is in the offing anyway? The East bloc faces the same problem. One can believe Gorbachev when he says that the socialist camp would prefer to use many persons who are soldiers today to "build socialism." The reduction of Soviet Armed Forces might reduce the "fear of the Russians" more than the reduction of nuclear missiles, the combat strength of which is beyond imagination.

It is no coincidence that Gorbachev is assuring Western Europeans that the Soviet Union will never attack Western Europe from the most western outpost of his empire. That, too, is an attempt to reduce fear. Gorbachev's proposal is also meant to heighten Soviet credibility in Western Europe. It comes at a time when West Europeans find it harder and harder to identify with the current U.S. Administration -- as discussions between London and Rome show. As the success of such proposals cannot be measured for 3 or even 10 years, it is clear that the young -- compared to U.S. President Reagan -- man in the Kremlin is thinking about the post-Reagan era, that Gorbachev is already paving the way for it.

The desire for dialogue announced by Gorbachev and thus unanimously by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker and GDR Premier Willi Stoph means the meetings between Reagan and Gorbachev -- and, at a somewhat lower level, between Honecker and Federal Chancellor Kohl -- scheduled for this year can take place, if further trouble can be avoided.

What might concern the SED general secretary and his comrades in the Politburo more is Gorbachev's demand to extend the economic integration of GDR and the other East bloc countries to CEMA (Regards from the political union of the European Community.) But as a glutton for work, the GDR serves the Soviet Union as an example. How did Gorbachev put it? The abbreviation "GDR" is translated into Russian as follows: "davai, davai, raboty" - hurry, hurry, work.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

DW241140 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1100 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The new Soviet Ambassador Kvitsinskiy came to Villa Hammerschmidt for an initial visit. He presented his credentials to Federal President von Weizsaecker. Kvitsinskiy succeeds Semenov, who is retiring at 75 after a 7-year term in office. Kvitsinskiy was in Bonn from 1978 to 1981, where he became prominent as the number two after Semenov. He is known as a disarmament expert, and conducted the Soviet delegation in the 1981 American-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva.

MINISTER FORESEES GDR RELAXATION OF TRAVEL RULES

LD241039 Hamburg DPA in German 1204 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Cologne, 23 Apr (DPA) -- Heinrich Windelen (CDU), Federal Minister for Intra-German Relations, expects "a further increase in travel permits for people who are not pensioners" after the SED Congress. Windelen said in an interview with the Cologne EXPRESS (Thursday's edition), "the GDR has recognized that making travel easier reduces dissatisfaction and increases the willingness of the population to perform well." He welcomed in particular the sister town arrangements between Saarlouis and Eisenhuettenstadt.

Windelen expects a decision shortly on a possible visit by GDR Council of State Chairman and SED chief, Erich Honecker. He believes that the visit "is now possible" after the SED Congress, the minister said. In addition to making travel easier for GDR citizens, Windelen mentioned the reduction of barriers to contacts, the reduction of the minimum sum of money which has to be exchanged on journeys to the GDR, increased youth exchanges in both directions, local sister town arrangements between the two states and the inclusion by conurbations such as Hamburg and Honover in the arrangements governing travel between the frontier regions as topics which ought to come up during the visit.

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER VISITS; SHIPS ORDERED

LD152208 Hamburg DPA in German 1230 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn 15 Apr (DPA) -- Anibal Cavaco Silva, the new Portuguese prime minister, arrived in Bonn today for his first foreign visit. Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who welcomed the guest with military honors, announced on this occasion that the order for three frigates, which had been held up almost 10 years, had been "decided positively." This tied up a complex NATO financial package to equip the Portuguese Navy with three frigates for the NATO-integrated safeguarding of the southern transport routes in the northern Atlantic. The order could amount to some DM 2 billion.

As was heard from responsible sources in Bonn, a shipyard consortium, to which Blohm und Vossk, Howaldts Werke-Deutsche Werft AG, Ferrostahl and Thyssen belong, has been set up on the FRG side. The United States, as the main alliance partner and most important interested party, will bear approximately one-third of the total cost, around DM 750 million. The Federal Republic will spend some DM 500 million in the framework of its NATO aid commitments to Portugal and of special armaments aid. Another DM 300 million will be contributed by other NATO partners, while the Portuguese are expected to take about DM 400 million.

The talks revealed considerable agreement and produced an assurance from the federal chancellor of continued support for Portugal. Kohl stressed that Portugal, as the youngest and the most economically disadvantaged member country, must under no circumstances become a net contributor to the Community.

After the talks, Cavaco Silva was the Federal Chancellor's guest at a luncheon, at which Kohl pointed out the first successes of Portugal's new economic policy and emphasized the Federal Republic's trade position with Portugal, which occupies second place in imports and exports. The Portuguese prime minister will fly to Berlin on Wednesday, and from there to Stuttgart. He will return to Lisbon on Thursday.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT CHON

Talks, Dinner Speeches

SK102242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0742 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, April 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, who arrived here earlier Thursday for a three-day official visit on the second leg of his four-nation European tour, asked for West Germany's continuous support for his search for dialogue with North Korea, including a summit meeting.

In his address at the dinner hosted by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in his honor, Chon said, "Relations between South and North Korea are characterized by continuing tension and confrontation owing to the North's adherence to a policy of communizing the South by force."

"However, I am steadily seeking dialogue with the North, including an inter-Korean summit, with the aim of preventing another war on the Korean peninsula and of creating conditions conducive to peaceful unification," he said.

Chon also called for broader mutual understanding and substantial cooperation between his country and West Germany. To that end, Chon said, both sides should accelerate cultural and academic exchanges, and should intensify efforts to drastically boost bilateral trade in a spirit of reciprocity and free trade. He also proposed for the two countries to further promote exchanges of sophisticated technologies and joint ventures in third countries.

Kohl, in his address at the dinner, said that the German industries are ready to transfer a wide range of technologies to Korea. Kohl then assured President Chon that West Germany will not seek official relations with North Korea without the consent of the South Korean Government.

Kohl, Genscher Urge Democracy

LD111603 Hamburg DPA in German 1236 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 11 Apr (DPA) -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today urged South Korean President Chon Tu-Hwan toward more democracy. Kohl said that in the Republic of Korea, the path to comprehensive democratization had already been introduced. Genscher also stressed the importance the FRG attaches to observance of human rights.

During the talk with Chon in the chancellor's office, Kohl called for a further expansion of relations pointing, according to information from government circles, to already existing offers from large German companies such as Bosch and Siemens. An order has already been received by the Kraftwerk-Union for the supply of a fuel element factory worth DM 1000 million. According to an official statement by the Chancellor's Office, Kohl said that there was a close link between deepened relations and the "steady, progressive development of democratic structures."

Security Measures

SK111014 Seoul YONHAP in English 1011 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, April 11 (YONHAP) -- West German authorities have tightened security for the safety of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and his entourage, who are now on a three-day visit here. The stepped-up security measures for the visiting Korean president are apparently prompted by the report that a chartered North Korean plane, carrying an unknown number of people, flew into East Berlin Wednesday, a day before he arrived here on the second leg of his four-nation European tour, sources here said.

Nuclear Power, Science Pact

SK111005 Seoul YONHAP in English 1001 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, West Germany, April 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korea [as received] and West German Friday concluded a nuclear power cooperation treaty and a science and technology cooperation treaty.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Science-Technology Minister Chon Hak-che represented Korea during the signing ceremony at the West German Foreign Ministry building. Representing the Bonn government, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs, and Heinz Riesenhuber, minister of research and technology, signed the treaties. Under the atomic power cooperation pact, the Bonn government will transfer technologies about the construction and management of nuclear power plants to Korea. The pact, aimed at the peaceful use of nuclear power, will also enhance the exchanges of nuclear power experts between the two countries, thereby contributing greatly to Korea's safety operation of nuclear power plants and its manufacture of nuclear fuel. The science and technology cooperation accord calls for, among others, stepped-up cooperation between the two countries in the fields of energy, the preservation of environment, the manufacture of new materials and the exchange of information about industrial realignment.

FINANCE MINISTER STOLTENBERG LEAVES FOR PRC

LD222028 Hamburg DPA in German 1321 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bonn, 22 Apr (DPA) -- Federal Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg today left for a 2-week visit to China. His ministry said he will have talks in Beijing with Chinese Government members and the governor of the Chinese Central Bank, Chen Muhau. He will give a lecture in Beijing on economic and currency questions before leaving for Tokyo to attend the economic summit meeting to be held there 4-6 May.

HESSE COOPERATES WITH NICARAGUAN REGION

DW251045 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Guenther Hollenstein: "Cooperation With Region IV"]

[Text] Wiesbaden, 24 April -- Hesse will cooperate closely in Central America with Nicaragua's Region IV, which borders on Costa Rica. The Wiesbaden Landtag decided that with the votes of the SPD and the Greens on Thursday. Scholarship grants, exchanges of qualified personnel, cooperation in science, the economy, culture and agriculture, and personnel assistance for development projects in Nicaragua are planned.

SPD Deputy Frank Beucher justified the cooperation by the commitment to people who had become destitute. He said it was not a form of "anti-Americanism" or uncritical support of the Nicaraguan Sandinsit Government. That country has tried to follow its own noncapitalist path of a pluralistic democracy, in spite of violations of human rights, he added. Bernd Messinger of the Greens assessed the Landtag decision as "emancipation from the Americans' military logic." The cooperation with Nicaragua, which has been denounced as "unilateral support of a dictatorship" by the opposition, is not undisputed within Hesse's SPD. The Greens had wished to have a formal partnership and not just a noncommittal form of "cooperation". The SPD'S right wing pointed out that Nicaragua was "no country of wishful socialist dreams".

Hesse has given DM1 million so far for the construction of a hospital.

REPORTAGE ON BRANDT VISIT TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

For Johannesburg SAPA coverage of former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's visit to southern Africa, including his comments on meetings with South African President P.W. Botha and opposition leader Winnie Mandela, see the Southern Africa section of the 18 April Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REACTION TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYA CONTINUES

Air Defense System Installed

LD241924 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] In order to be prepared for every eventuality after the U.S. raid on Libya and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's threats of reprisal, France has decided to install an air defense system along the Mediterranean coast. This new system has been installed since the beginning of the week, the Ministry of Defense confirmed this evening. Several batteries of Roland and Roland-2 antiaircraft missiles have been deployed at military sites along the Mediterranean.

Politicians React

PM231248 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Apr 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Reactions Following the American Raid"]

[Text] Former Economy and Finance Minister Pierre Beregovoy, who was the guest on the Radio Luxembourg-LE MONDE Grand Jury program on Sunday 20 April, said that Mr Mitterrand had been "informed at the last minute by President Reagan himself" about the U.S. raid on Libya. In his view "the president of the Republic and the government took a responsible attitude." He questioned the "efficacy" of the American intervention and expressed the view that Valery Giscard d'Estaing had "spoken rather irresponsibly" in approving of this initiative.

In the majority, General Bigeard, UDF deputy for Muerthe-et-Moselle, continued to express his enthusiasm. "Bravo Reagan, bravo the cowboy!" he exclaimed on Saturday 19 April on Montmatre Frequency Radio. "We should have supported Reagan, even if it meant endangering the hostages' lives. Thatcher was right. We should never give in," he said, implicitly deploring the French Government's attitude.

Michel d'Ornano, former minister and UDF deputy for Calvados, who "wholeheartedly approves of the American intervention," thinks that Europe's behavior in this affair is "pathetic." He thinks that the hostages, whatever their nationality, will be better protected by a "very firm" attitude toward terrorism. When speaking to the Europe 1 Press Club on Sunday he expressed the hope that the French Government will adopt such an intransigent attitude.

Jean-Marie Le Pen said on Monte Carlo Radio on Sunday that it was "scandalous that the European countries should shy away from the terrorist threat, which shows that they have already been terrorized."

Budget Minister Alain Juppe thinks it natural that everybody in the majority should "show his particular feelings" on this subject. In an interview to JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE he added: "It is dishonest to accuse our foreign policy of weakness. The reactions would have been the same in a different constitutional context, irrespective of cohabitation."

UDF Leader Supports Raid

PM241345 Paris LE MATIN in French 17 Apr 86 p 5

[Interview with UDF Chairman Jean Lecanuet by Florence Muracciole; date and place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Would you not have been more vehement in your criticism of the government with regard to the American raid on Libya if Laurent Fabius or Pierre Mauroy had still been prime minister in place of Jacques Chirac?

Jean Lecanuet: I think that my political life is characterized by fidelity to a few principles which in the foreign policy sphere could be summed up as follows: French independence equipped with the strongest military capability compatible with our resources and loyalty to the Atlantic Alliance with one objective: the building of Europe. I have always defended these ideas, whoever has been head of state or of government. I could be accused of obstinacy.

LE MATIN: Do you think that the two principles you have just mentioned were respected by France with regard to the American raid?

Jean Lecanuet: One was respected: the principle of national independence. France makes its own decisions, it does not accept any alignment, still less any subordination. That is a good thing. I therefore do not dispute France's right to have refused to allow the American squadrons to overfly its territory. The problem is more one of what is appropriate: Is it in France's interest to refuse its American allies the limited contribution of the right to overfly French territory which they wanted? That refusal was legally possible. But was it appropriate? In any case we must remember that in different circumstances -- the intervention in Kolwezi and the assistance provided by the AWACS plane -- the French Government asked the U.S. Army for technical assistance and hence political support. Of course, there is our independence. But there is also the help and solidarity which allies owe each other. If France is to be independent, it must wish to be so and provide itself with the military means to be independent and always keep U.S. confidence in the Atlantic alliance. As soon as you lose one of those elements, you undermine security.

LE MATIN: Why then do you think the government refused to allow the Americans to overfly our territory?

Jean Lecanuet: The government gave its answer to the assembly. I did not think its answer was convincing, and I felt I was not the only person in the National Assembly to think that. Its answer has some value. It can be summed up as follows: Terrorism is a hydra, and attacking its head is not enough to discourage it. On the other hand an act of war -- bombing -- carries the risk of strengthening terrorism from Muslim fundamentalist circles. But I wonder whether one reason, which many of us have in mind, is the hope of securing in return the release of the French hostages in Lebanon.

LE MATIN: So, the UDF as a whole does not really approve of the government's attitude....

Jean Lecanuet: I have the feeling, and I noticed this in the National Assembly, that the UDF tends to support a tougher policy toward Libyan extremism. Because the government has made a different choice, which is that of a wait-and-see attitude, we have two policies at work: Reagan's policy, which is a very tough policy of military retaliation, and the flexible method at present adopted by the French Government. Well, events will show which of these two methods is the most fruitful.

LE MATIN: Surely this is nonetheless a kind of condemnation of the policy pursued by the government in this sphere?

Jean Lecanuet: I do not condemn the government. I still have complete confidence in it. I am convinced that it wants to combat terrorism but, in the Libyan affair, it has chosen the path which I would not have chosen. But I am not condemning it before assessing all the effects of its decision.

LE MATIN: In short, you do not want to be anybody's henchman?

Jean Lecanuet: I have never been anybody's yes-man. Should the support which a political force gives a government be reduced to silence or approval of all its decisions or attitudes? I do not think so. Instead I think we are strengthening it by explaining to it our expectations, our questions, and our criticisms. Moreover, today it is no longer a question.

LE MATIN: However, are you not afraid that Jacques Chirac might accuse the UDF of being a party in the pay of foreign countries, as he did with regard to the Cochin hospital [reference unknown].

Jean Lecanuet: When you are government chief you have to show restraint! Stasi also expressed his view on alternative sentences. That started a debate. What is wrong with that? You may be touching here on one of the most essential points for defining the RPR's behavior and that of the UDF. The RPR has a kind of taste for unanimity, the desire to serve a leader, support him, and approve of everything he does. That is the state of mind of a section of French opinion. We are democrats. That means that we support ideas rather than individuals. We have the opposite characteristic. In the RPR there is unanimous support for one man, backing for one man, and service to one man. In the UDF there are many prominent individuals, many debates, and many factions.

LE MATIN: Are there also many potential presidential candidates?

Jean Lecanuet: Yes...but, to go back to what I was saying, not for the sake of keeping our distance or having suspicions. We support the government, we make our contribution to it, but we demand the right to be different, at the risk of making a mistake, and we want to do this with moderation.

LE MATIN: Nonetheless Mitterrand and Chirac seem to be more in agreement on this affair than you are with the prime minister?

Jean Lecanuet: That shows that I was right not to ask to be foreign minister. I would have found it very difficult to say what Jean-Bernard Raimond said this afternoon. I hope that the government has at least obtained promises about the release of the French hostages in exchange for a refusal given to our most reliable and vital allies. If we obtain nothing from it at all, we will have seriously undermined our relations with the Americans.

POLICE SEIZE RADIO MOUVANCE EQUIPMENT

LD241753 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] In Paris this morning the police seized the equipment of Radio Mouvance, an extreme leftwing radio station, according to what Roland Fornair, the station's boss, has said. As for the police, they have said Radio Mouvance was broadcasting without a license. According to Roland Fornair, this is well and truly a political operation. Since 1983 the radio station has been searched by police three times.

POLICE HOLD JOURNALISTS IN TERRORIST CASE

AU231855 Paris AFP in English 1843 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Paris, April 23 (AFP) -- Police were interrogating two Paris journalists Wednesday after bringing them in as witnesses in an investigation into the underground terrorist group Direct Action. The journalists were Gilles Millet of the daily LIBERATION and Marc Francelet of the weekly VSD. A staffer of the VU photographic agency, Jean-Louis Brugieres, was also taken in for questioning, but later released.

Police claim they saw and photographed Mr. Millet and Mr. Francelet during conversations, involving each journalist separately, with Hamid Lalawy [spelling as received], an Algerian, and Jacques Darmon, a French doctor.

Mr. Lalawy and Mr. Darmon were arrested last week after the attempted assassination of a leading figure in the French Employers' Confederation, Guy Brana. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by Action Directe.

Mr. Lalawy and Mr. Darmon were not accused of involvement in the attack, but charged with offences that include possession of arms and explosives.

Police earlier today searched the editorial offices of VSD, for which Mr. Francelet was investigating the French far left, and found nothing to assist their case.

But when police tried to search the LIBERATION editorial offices, they were blocked by journalists.

Mr. Millet, a crime reporter, is one of the founders of LIBERATION, which started out as a cooperatively-run Maoist daily, but now operates on more traditional economic and political lines and has a considerable readership, mainly among young people.

At the National Assembly, meanwhile, opposition Socialist deputies expressed indignation over the police action.

Former Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, who was once a lawyer for the investigative satirical weekly LE CANARD ENCHAINE, commented: "The Interior minister (Charles Pasqua) has said he was going to terrorize the terrorists. He is beginning with the journalists."

Mr. Pasqua said the case was a matter for the legal authorities. "You know that there is a separation of power," he said. "One must not obstruct the course of justice."

CRAXI PRESS CONFERENCE ON MEDITERRANEAN CRISIS

PM241113 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 20-21 Apr 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Craxi on Mediterranean Crisis: 'Some Kind of "Cease-fire" Needed'"]

[Excerpts] This is the text of the statement with which Prime Minister Craxi opened yesterday morning's press conference at the Chigi Palace on the situation in the Mediterranean:

"The military operations have ceased. The terrorist front is active again. International terrorism is not one single thread, does not act in response to a single impetus, and does not answer to a single headquarters.

"A military operation, an act of reprisal, aimed at a point regarded as a hotbed of terrorism, at a state considered responsible for terrorist acts, can bring about a temporary cooling but cannot prevent its resumption and could in fact prompt its return in even more violent and widespread forms. This is indicated by the entire complex and dangerous situation in which we find outselves in the Mediterranean region, the danger to which the European countries -- and in particular American, Israeli, and now British targets in the European countries -- are exposed.

"The most immediate and important aim is to try to halt the tide of terrorist actions that we have great reason to fear. Everyone knows that it would not fail to elicit a response. It would initiate a tragic spiral on a scale difficult to calculate and with consequences difficult to predict. Therefore a major endeavor and a great sense of responsibility are needed to halt the menacing course of events, to avert the worst, to restore normal conditions, and to guarantee peace -- with security for all, of course.

"There must be a very wide-ranging international endeavor, in an attempt to establish the closest cooperation among all states that intend to banish terrorism and to establish a system of guarantees and security valid for all. As Chancellor Kohl has pointed out, we must never forget to seek the causes that initiate and encourage terrorism. This is the direction pursued by political Europe, due to meet again Monday, and this is the context of the action pursued by the Italian Government, which will not fail to make its own specific contribution.

"I believe that the United States cannot fail to perceive the level of the stakes, the importance of a dialogue with the USSR that must not be broken off -- and the USSR cannot mute the denunciations and protests of those forced to count innocent victims of terrorism among their own citizens.

"Those who believe that there could be a cowardly attitude on our part (us Italians and Europeans) are mistaken. Italy settled its scores with terrorism during its leaden years through patience, steadfastness, and moral strength, rather than military force.

"We intend to deal with every form of terrorism that may involve us and our friends with all the necessary determination and toughness, but this struggle must not neglect the political means of attaining the objective of isolating the guilty parties or the solidarity and sharing of responsibility of all those active in the same area and seeking the same objective.

"As far as Libya is concerned, we believe that the Tripoli government must abandon the sphere of threats and of intention of war or military or terrorist actions. And we hope that it will be induced to move in this direction by the advice of the Soviet Government, which has maintained the closest consultations with Tripoli over the past few days. There must be a kind of general cease-fire, otherwise everything will become terribly dangerous."

"The Italian Government intends neither to carry out nor to support any actions of war against Libya. Nevertheless, confronted with the entirely unjustified missile attack on the island of Lampedusa, where a sea and air navigation guidance station has been based since 1972, we were forced to issue clear and unequivocal instructions to our armed forces for the defense of all points of our national territory against any specific threat of attack.

"We hope never to be in a position of having to respond with the use of military force, with all its painful consequences, so our appeal to the Tripoli government is for caution, reflection, and a sense of responsibility.

"We call for the maximum guarantees for the Italian community but also for all European communities -- especially Britain's -- resident in Libya, and hope that the Libyan authorities will facilitate the return home of those Italian citizens who wish to do so.

"We look confidently to the restoration of real cooperation between Europe and the United States. We look confidently to all those -- and there are many -- in Arab countries friendly with Italy who intend to act to reduce the tension and the area of danger, and we assure them of our full cooperation.

"I thank the friendly governments which assured Italy of their solidarity and offered it their support following the Lampedusa episode.

"Italy is a peaceful nation. It is united in the defense of peace but it is also united by the desire to guarantee security against every form of violence, and especially against terrorism. We intend to work hard for peace and we do not submit to the incomprehensions, difficulties, and hostilities. We do not disregard -- and we urge everyone, starting with our friends, not to disregard -- any sign of goodwill. The pope of Christ's church has made an appeal for 'those responsible for the fate of nations to have the wisdom and magnanimity needed at such a critical time, to recognize and to pursue the paths to a proper understanding among the peoples.' This is, and remains, the correct path."

Next the prime minister answered questions from Italian and foreign journalists, including several Americans.

Concerning the information received by European governments from [U.S. Ambassador Vernon] Walters immediately prior to the attack on Tripoli and Banghazi, Craxi said: "We were not confronted with a choice between economic sanctions or military actions. Weinberger says that we should have inferred this, but the actual words were not spoken. What we did infer was the U.S. determination to carry out a military reprisal."

In answer to a question from a journalist of the Libyan press agancy who referred to a colonialist spirit in connection with the American attack, Craxi said: "We advised the United States against a military intervention. If you are asking me for a moral judgment I can only repeat that we reject everything that causes death -- especially the death of defenseless citizens. We are convinced that such actions must be avoided even when they may appear legitimate."

With regard to the reference to colonialism, Craxi pointed out that "democratic Italy has never perpetrated any act of war against Libya, whereas the Tripoli government has fired two powerful missiles at us." Asked whether he really believes that there will be a military response to any further Libyan attack on Italy, Craxi replied: "I consider the Lampedusa episode closed. But if we were to be confronted with further missiles fired at our territory and that reached their target, what do you believe we should do? Another protest note? I do not believe that this is the opinion of most Italians."

Asked by an Arab journalist whether the evidence produced by the United States of Libyan involvement in the Berlin attack was convincing, Craxi said: "The evidence, as presented, is entirely convincing. We are not a court, however, so we could not verify it."

With regard to the possibility of economic sanctions, Craxi said: "Many people believe that they are even more ineffective than military sanctions: The German Government in particular believes so." On the diplomatic plane, however, he added, "we are reexamining situations regarding our diplomatic relations and missions that require modification. Decisions will be taken as soon as possible."

These would be "precautionary measures affecting diplomatic missions. They would not affect Libya alone. We must have guarantees that diplomatic immunity does not conceal other kinds of activity. We must prevent the excessive swelling of diplomatic staffs."

Any action in this direction, however, must be set in relation to "developments in the situation. "If the Tripoli government does not agree to the suggestions that we have made to it a stiffening of relations is inevitable. Diplomatic authorities are devising various scenarios involving various kinds of measures."

With regard to relations with NATO and the existence of bases on our territory, Craxi said that "many things may be renegotiated but no scope must be given for manipulations and no impression must be given of any break in solidarity." Next Craxi announced that negotiations are under way with the Americans over the navigation guidance station on Lampedusa and that it can be placed under Italian command "immediately."

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES EXPULSION OF 11 LIBYANS

AU251255 Paris AFP in English 1249 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Madrid, April 25 (AFP) -- Spain Friday decided to expel 11 Libyans, including one diplomat and two officials of the "People's Bureau" (embassy) here, the Foreign Ministry announced. The eight others are teachers or students, according to press reports. The 11 were not identified.

A communique said that the decision was in line with the April 21 agreement by European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers at Luxembourg to impose certain sanctions on Libya. It continued: "The Spanish Government, conforming to the application of the Convention of Vienna on diplomatic relations, has decided that three officials of the People's Bureau of Libya in Madrid must leave the country." It said that three were being expelled for "activities incompatible with their status." The communique said that the government had also decided to expel "eight other Libyans whose activities were a threat to state security." The Friday edition of the Madrid daily EL PAIS identified them as eight professors and teachers at the Libyan AL Fatah School.

ORDONEZ DESCRIBES TALKS WITH FRANCE'S RAIMOND

PM240938 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 17 Apr 86 p 17

[Soledad Gallego-Diaz dispatch: "Relations With France Will Remain as Hitherto, Fernandez Ordonez States"

[Text] Paris -- "Relations with the new French Government will keep on the course maintained hitherto, with a high level of communication and constant, direct and rapid contacts," Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez said at the conclusion of the meeting he held yesterday with his counterpart, Jean-Bernard Raimond. The Spanish minister took advantage of his stay in Paris, where he will attend an OECD meeting, to hold an initial contact with the new chief of French diplomacy.

Raimond -- an associate of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac -- was ambassador to the Soviet Union until 3 weeks ago, and is regarded as one of the key figures for the "cohabitation" between the conservative government and the Socialist president of the Republic.

The Spanish foreign minister stated that Spain's entry into the EC poses no overall problem for France, according to what Jean-Bernard Raimond himself explained to him. "The minister was reassuring, and I believe that understanding will be easy," Fernandez Ordonez said.

The French minister was in agreement with calling soon another Franco-Spanish meeting, at which bilateral problems will be reviewed. Fernandez Ordonez proposed that a series of contacts between the ministers of the various sectors be held previously. "Terrorism will be one of the issues to be discussed, together with many others," he explained.

Relations between Spain and France were confirmed last summer, on the occasion of the King of Spain's last visit to Paris, with the signing of a solemn declaration; whereby the two countries undertake to hold periodic institutional contacts. The latest of these meetings was held last November. The Spanish minister emphasized the importance which Madrid attaches to maintaining a high level of communication with the French authorities, with direct and rapid contacts making possible constant dialogue. Fernandez Ordonez stated that a meeting between Felipe Gonzalez and Jacques Chirac was not discussed.

FOUR CIVIL GUARDS KILLED BY MADRID CAR BOMB

AU250735 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Madrid, April 25 (AFP) -- Four civil guards were killed and several other people were hurt Friday when a car bomb exploded as the paramilitary officers' Land Rover went past in rush hour traffic, police said. Witnesses said at least seven people were injured. Three civil guards were killed immediately and a fourth died in hospital.

The blast, at 7:20 a.m. (0520 GMT) in the middle of the capital, seriously damaged a nearby hospital, witnesses added. Police immediately set up identity check points across Madrid. They advanced no hypothesis for the bombing, which was not claimed.

Eight people have no died in political violence in Spain this year, mostly at the hands of Basque extremists.

GALLEGO'S COMMUNISTS JOIN LEFT-WING COALITION

LD250043 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] On the left, the frenzied negotiations of the last few days in search of electoral convergence have apparently borne fruit. The communists of Ignacio Gallego of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain [PCPE] are the latest to join the agreement from which Santiago Carrillo seems to be excluded. Adolfo Lefort reports:

At a meeting held during the morning and part of this afternoon, the secretariat of the Communist Party led by Ignacio Gallego approved the party's definitive participation in the left-wing coalition in which the Communist Party of Spain [PCE] of Gerardo Iglesias, the Party of Socialist Action [PASOC] of Alonso Puerta, and the Progressive Federation of Ramon Tamames are already involved. Barring any unlikely last-minute surprises, the committee for unity led by Santiago Carrillo will not join this united platform, and thus will stand alone in the elections on 22 June. Nevertheless, Ignacio Gallego, the secretary general of the PCPE, is waiting for the decision to be made tomorrow by the followers of Gerardo Iglesias, with regard to what are impossible negotiations with Santiago Carrillo's followers, negotiations that will in any case take place tomorrow between Gerardo Iglesias and Ignacio Gallego.

[Begin Gallego recording] What we have already seen today is that our efforts to incorporate all forces have been unsuccessful for the time being. We have not achieved what we wanted to achieve, that is, for the three communist sectors to unite and join the other forces that are already involved in this alternative. As this is not possible, we believe we must go ahead with what we have been defending for a long time -- the unity of all the forces to the left of Felipe Gonzalez's government. [end recording]

One must add to this the probability that Ignacio Gallego will head the list of candidates in the forthcoming elections for this left-wing platform and the possibility that Santiago Carrillo will stand not in Madrid, but in Valencia for his Committee for Communist Unity.

BUNDESRAT DISCUSSES U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

DW181231 Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 18 Apr 86 p 25

[Report signed U.M." "The Bundesrat on U.S. Attack on Libya"]

[Text] Bern, 16 Apr -- On its regular weekly session on Wednesday, the Bundesrat dealt with an assessment of the political situation resulting from the U.S. bombing of targets in Libya. The following statement was made to the press in this connection:

"The Bundesrat has thoroughly discussed the situation resulting from the U.S. attack on Libya in the morning of 15 April 1986. It is deeply concerned about the escalation of violence and terrorism and also by the fact that violence is being used more frequently."

The Bundesrat recalls once more that the solution of interstate conflicts must be sought in negotiations. It also expresses its firm will to continue its efforts also on an international level to combat terrorism. On Tuesday afternoon and in the early hours of Wednesday the so-called situation conference has assembled in the Bundeshaus to evaluate the information made available to the Bundesrat. The situation conference consists of representatives of the foreign affairs department, the EMD [defense department], intelligence service, the Federal Prosecutor's Office, the federal foreign trade department, and the Federal Chancellery.

After the Bundesrat session, Vice Chancellor Casanova could not give any details on how much the Swiss Embassy in Tripoli had been damaged by the bombing. The damage must still be assessed. In such cases the one who caused the damage will be sent a bill. Whether it will be paid, however, remains open. In the Beirut bombings the Swiss Embassy has also been damaged and Switzerland has demanded restitution from Israel. However, the bills have not been paid so far.

S. KOREAN PRESIDENT CHON TU-HWAN VISITS 12 APRIL

AU121330 Paris AFP in English 1115 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 12 (AFP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan arrived here on Saturday from Cologne, West Germany for a two-day private visit to Switzerland midway through a European tour, airport officials said. Mr. Chon has so far visited Britain and West Germany and will leave Switzerland on Monday for France and Belgium. His location in Switzerland has been kept secret for security reasons.

S. AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON SURPRISE VISIT

AU210920 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts[Geneva, April 21 (AFP) -- South African Foreign Minister Roelof 'Pik' Botha arrived here late Sunday for a surprise visit to Switzerland that was shrouded in secrecy. South African sources said Mr. Botha was expected to leave Geneva later Monday.

DENMARK

THREE LIBYAN DIPLOMATS ORDERED TO LEAVE

LD241641 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] At 1600 GMT Denmark will expel three Libyan diplomats who are working in Copenhagen at the Libyan People's Bureau. Four diplomats will remain along with six other Libyans among the mission personnel. In the future they will only be allowed to move in the Copenhagen area. The expelled Libyans have been ordered to leave the country by 10 May, a representative for the Danish Government said tonight.

GORBACHEV CONVENTIONAL ARMS PROPOSALS VIEWED

PM250926 Copenhagen POLITIKEN SONDAG in Danish 20 Apr 86 (section 3) p 10

[Editorial: "Force Reductions: Gorbachev's Farewell to Arms"]

[Text] Gorbachev has done it again. First he put forward a plan in January that would lead to the abolition of all nuclear arms by the year 2000. Last Friday he added another chapter to his farewell to arms. This was a general proposal for troop and aircraft reductions "from the Atlantic to the Urals." The reduction of conventional forces is not a new topic in the international debate. There have been negotiations — affecting Central Europe — going on between NATO and the Warsaw Pact for 13 years without any results being reached. What divides the two sides is disagreement on how many troops there are today on the Eastern side, on whether both troops and materiel should be withdrawn, and on how an eventual agreement should be verified.

Gorbachev's new proposal can look very nice at first sight. However, it needs to be given more detail, before it will be possible to see if it is also a real contribution to arms control in Europe. At first sight there is not much to indicate that the current problems will be solved by expanding the geographical area and the number of weapons that are to be the subject of the negotiations.

Last year the West put forward new proposals in Vienna. The West was no longer demanding agreement on how many troops there are on the Eastern side before an agreement can be reached. However, the proposal has not led to much movement in the deadlocked talks. And on the issue of verification there is a wide gap between the two sides. A concrete Soviet offer in Vienna would have been more useful than Gorbachev's latest gambit.

Grand-scale initiatives on disarmament are taken by many to be pure propaganda which is directed first and foremost at public opinion in the West. On the other hand, considerations relating to the policy of economic reform could be a impulse for the Soviet leadership to engage in real negotiations. The caution which has characterized Soviet policy in the recent disagreements with the United States could be interpreted to point in this direction.

Regardless of which interpretation of Soviet policy you prefer there can be no doubt what the Western reaction should be. Gorbachev should be taken at his word. The Soviet Union should be encouraged to give concrete form at the negotiating tables in Vienna, Geneva, and Stockholm to what up to now have been general public statements.

LEFTISTS' SUPPORT FOR NATO CAUSES 'DISBELIEF'

PM151137 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE SONDAG in Danish 13 Apr 86 p 12

[Ole Dall report: "Socialist People's Party and Left Socialist Party Want To Undermine NATO, Says Engell"]

[Text] "Of course it is of interest if there is finally some movement in these fields. But we will keep out of the internal debates on NATO in the Socialist People's Party [SF] and the Left Socialist Party [VS]," Social Democratic Party Chairman Anker Jorgensen told BERLINGSKE SONDAG in a comment on reports that a group of SF members -- including Folketing deputy Margrethe Auken -- and some VS members are now prepared to work for continued Danish NATO membership.

Defense Minister Hans Engell firmly rejected the possibility that Denmark's NATO policy can rest on the left wing, when he yesterday addressed the annual meeting of the "Defense of Denmark" organization.

"For a generation Danish defense policy has been founded on cooperation between the Social Democrats and the nonsocialist parties. This cooperation should be continued within the framework of our alliance membership. Now that the parties on the extreme left wing are considering accepting Danish alliance membership, this simply leaves an impression of disbelief," Hans Engell said, adding:

"We have no confidence in the prospect that parties which for years have worked against NATO's decisions could suddenly make some positive contribution to this cooperation. The SF and VS would only behave like the Trojan horse, undermining cooperation from within. Such a policy is acceptable neither to Denmark nor to our cooperation partners."

Margrethe Auken and other SF members' acceptance of Danish NATO membership has created a violent row in the party, which begins its national congress 23 April. In a proposed change to the party's peace and security program, which is to be adopted at the congress, Margrethe Auken and ten other SF members propose, among other things, that the following sentence be included:

"A Danish break with NATO would not only lead to increased military tension and uncertainty, it would also send a political shock wave through Europe."

A group of SF pacifists are strongly opposed to both the acceptance of NATO and to [party chairman] Hert Petersen's acceptance of military defenses for Denmark.

FINLAND

USSR ENVOY OFFERS INCREASED FUEL SUPPLIES

LD241355 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Finland V.M. Sobolev believes that trade between our countries will be balanced within 3 years. Speaking in Pori, Sobolev said that good conditions exist in Finland for keeping trade at the present level, which is FM 37 billion a year. In Ambassador Sobolev's opinion, Finland must develop its trade with the Soviet Union within the framework of the whole country and not just at the company level.

Sobolev said the Soviet Union is ready to build nuclear or other power stations for Finland and to increase natural gas deliveries. The Soviet Union is able to bring extra electricity, coal and coke to Finland. In the longer term, the Soviet Union is prepared to export to Finland more machinery than before and to increase cooperation in production, said Ambassador Sobolev.

NORWAY

STARTING OFFICIAL: SOVIETS 'IN EARNEST' FOR PEACE

PM241046 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Apr 86 p 5

[Morten Malmo report: "The Soviet Union Is Serious About a Peace Agreement"]

[Text] "My assumption is that the Soviet leaders are in earnest and are not spouting empty phrases when the stess the need for peace," Storting Foreign Affairs Committee deputy chairman Knut Frydenlund (Labor Party) told AFTENPOSTEN: He bases this view on an assessment and analysis of the Soviet Union's problems and tasks today. These cover internal problems and relations with China and the Eastern bloc countries.

Frydenlund said that all these are factors which indicate the need for an approach to the West. "If this is correct the West is faced with an historic opportunity, but developments will also depend on the Western countries' policies toward the Soviet Union," Frydenlund said.

Of the eight members of the Storting delegation which yesterday ended its visit to the Soviet Union Frydenlund is the one with the best knowledge of Soviet politics. He has twice paid official visits to the Soviet Union -- in 1961 and 1980.

The first time he was a member of Foreign Minister Halvard Lange's delegation. In 1980 he visited the Soviet Union in his capacity of foreign minister and met Andrey Gromyko and Tikhonov, who at the time were foreign minister and prime minister respectively. On Wednesday [16 April] this week Frydenlund and the rest of the Norwegian delegation should have met Gromyko. However, the meeting did not take place because Gromyko, who is now president of the Soviet Union, had influenza and a high temperature.

Frydenlund described the Soviet Union today as a country with major problems, but stressed that the existence of these problems is recognized by the Soviet leaders. He said that it is possible to note progress in living standards, something which can be easily seen from the fact that the average Soviet citizens is better dressed than previously and that there are more cars to be seen on the roads. As a positive development Frydenlund also stressed party leader Gorbachev's campaign against alcohol, because abuse had over the years become a significant social problem in the Soviet Union. The Norwegian delegation has had an opportunity to note that the Soviet Union's politicians are leading the way with a good example. Soft drinks and mineral water, and not alcohol, have been on the table at lunches and dinners.

"Even though some improvement can be noted, it will take a long time before the average Soviet citizens will get some reward for his sacrifices," Frydenlund said.

What does the former Norwegian foreign minister think of the Soviet Union's new party leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, and his leadership? Frydenlund replied as follows: "Gorbachev represents a completely new style. He has sent out a number of important signals which aim at mobilizing human resources which must again be given material inducements.

"He presents problems in a candid way. From what I have heard about Gorbachev's meetings with politicians from other countries he has talent for short and qu'ck questions and answers instead of the previous leaders' monologues," Frydenlund said.

As neighbors Frydenlund thinks that the Soviet Union and Norway have relatively little contact both politically and economically. He therefore considers it important that the Soviet foreign minister will visit Norway and that a delegation from the Storting has just completed a visit to the Soviet Union.

The espionage in which Arne Treholt engaged on behalf of the Soviet Union has damaged relations between Norway and the Soviet Union in the eyes of some Norwegians. Asked by AFTENPOSTEN whether the Treholt affair had been mentioned during the visit Frydenlund said: "No, the Treholt affair was not touched on, either by the Norwegian or the Soviet side. The Soviet Union considers such questions to be nonexistent."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CARLSSON'S MOSCOW VISIT

PM241324 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Apr 86 p 6

[Lars Christiansson and Bobo Scheutz dispatch: "Submarine Violations Raised in Moscow Talks"]

[Text] Moscow -- The submarine violations were one of the main topics in Prime Minsiter Ingvar Carlsson's 6 hours of talks with the Soviet leadership.

In clear terms he put the Swedish position on all the issues which have created problems in relations in the last few years.

Yesterday Ingvar Carlsson briefed the Swedish press on the contents of the talks he had 16 April with party leader Mikahil Gorbachev and Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov.

"We began by discussing the strains we have experienced in our relations in the first few years of the eighties," Carlsson said.

"I said that we have given an account of our view of what has happened and that Sweden remains firm on this. In connection with the present security policy situation in the Nordic area I also said that we have been forced to note continued underwater activity which has occured in our waters, but that we have been unable to determine the nationality of those carrying out these violations.

"I said that we are strengthening our capacity to repel these violations with military means. I also said that our course remains firm. We will firmly and determinedly continue our policy of neutrality and expand the defense of our neutrality.

"I stressed that our borders are also sacred," Ingvar Carlsson said, declaring that he also pointed to Sweden's endeavors to develop good and stable relations with the Soviet Union on the foundation of respect for neutrality and territorial integrity.

Ingvar Carlsson said that he put these points both to party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and to Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov. At the press conference it was clear that Ingvar Carlsson was referring to the Soviet submarine violations when he talked of problems in the early eighties.

"As far as that question is concerned I said that the Swedish Government's position on the Soviet violations is firm. I also said that we have noted a number of violations of our waters whose nationality it has been impossible to determine and that we will use our defense forces to stop such violations. I also said that we are developing our capacity to prevent such violations in the future.

"I also said that we demand respect for our territorial integrity. I do not adapt such declarations either to the Soviet Union or any other power. I declared unilaterally that this is the firm policy of the Swedish Government for which I assume that we have strong support for in the Swedish Riksdag."

Both party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov gave assurances that the Soviet Union respects Sweden's policy of neutrality and Sweden's national territorial integrity.

Swedish circles were noting with great satisfaction the fact that Gorbachev in particular gave such a clear indication of the Soviet Union's respect for Sweden's policy of neutrality. Similar assurances have been given on several past occasions in recent years, but the fact that assurances were given on the present occasion is thought in Swedish circles to be of great significance.

On the subject of the drawing of a demarcation line between economic zones in the Baltic Carlsson also expressed strong hopes that Sweden and the Soviet Union will be able to reach agreement on a permanent demarcation line based on international law.

"The negotiations will continue. We are therefore in the middle of a period of negotiations," Ingvar Carlsson said.

"I said that an agreement settling the issue would have a very favorable influence on relations."

During this visit too the question of the uncertain fate of Raoul Wallenberg was also raised.

"I explained why this question has been on the agenda for so long and why it remains on the agenda. As a result I have made sure that there cannot be any misunderstanding at all on this point on the Soviet side with regard to what we want and demand," Carlsson said, alluding to the fact that Sweden has still not received a satisfactory answer to the question of what has happened to Raoul Wallenberg.

During his talks Ingvar Carlsson also went carefully through the dozen or so cases of people with links with Sweden who have been refused permission to leave the Soviet Union.

"I said that if all the current cases are settled, this would be met with great warmth in Sweden," the Swedish prime minister said.

In his talks with Nikolay Ryzhkov Carlsson made clear Sweden's dissatisfaction with the fact that the Soviet Union is not following the Helsinki Final Act in the field of human rights, for example. In this context he also raised the question of the position of Soviet Jews.

The Soviet prime minister expressed dissatisfaction with the tightening of Swedish rules governing the export of foreign high technology. The Swedish side said that the way is open for the Soviet Union to buy Swedish-produced high technology.

As reported already disarmament and other international problems were discussed at the talks.

Ingvar Carlsson himself described his talks with the Soviet leadership as "frank." To explain the meaning of this he recalled Olof Palme's speech to the 1984 Social Democratic congress when he said that Sweden must look the superpower straight in the eye and assess the Swedish position.

"That is what I have tried to do here in Moscow," Prime Minister Carlsson said.

GORBACHEV PROPOSALS 'SHOULD BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY'

PM240939 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 20 Apr 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Gorbachev's Latest"]

[Text] The dangers to detente have not passed since Mikhail Gorbachev launched his latest initiative on 18 April.

His proposal at the East German party congress that both power blocs reduce to a "significant" extent their conventional forces from "the Atlantic to the Urals" is a logical extension of teh Soviet party leader's past ideas on disarmament -- on, for example, the total abolition of nuclear arms. Judging by appearances, he is proceeding according to a fixed schedule — regardless of the state of the international climate.

This is also hinted at by the signal that there will be new Soviet proposals in Geneva for the abolition of chemical weapons.

Bearing in mind NATO's view that the great problem in Europe is the Warsaw Pact's conventional superiority, Gorbachev's new ideas ought to give rise to interest in the West. Everyone is aware of how sluggishly the Vienna negotiations on reductions in the conventional forces in Europe have proceeded, how difficult it is to reach agreement on "entry values," Gorbachev's ideas are also unashamedly propagandist and are scarcely followed up by Soviet negotiators. Nevertheless, it would be bad if the United States were to react coldly.

Objectively, it is worth testing Gorbachev's willingness to really reduce the large standing forces in Europe, especially since, in accordance with Moscow's current style, he is making fairly generous statements about various verification arrangements, including "on-site inspection."

Psychologically, it is also important that Gorbachev should be taken seriously bearing in mind West European public opinion and the Soviet leaders need to show to his domestic audience that his policies can produce results which benefit Soviet society and its economy.

It is not a favorable time to take up new threads in East-West negotiations -- while we are waiting for the interrupted summit discussions to be resumed. But the world cannot afford many lost opportunities to reduce the level of armaments -- in order to increase security.

COMMONS DEBATES TERRORISM IN WAKE OF BOMBING

LD241819 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1714 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The Prime Minister today rejected American fears about terrorist attacks in Britain. She declared in the Commons "Britain is a safe and good country to come to." Mrs Thatcher's assurance followed furious clashes with Opposition Leader Mr Neil Kinnock over the possibility of a further US raid on Libyan targets. She accused Mr Kinnock of seeking to "help the terrorist" by pressing her on the government's future response to any American request to use British bases for a second strike on Libya.

Later at the end of question time Mr Kinnock appealed to the Commons speaker Mr Bernard Weatherill to order the prime minister to withdraw her remark. Mr Kinnock said it was "a vile insult not acceptable in the bitterest exchanges." Mrs Thatcher replied that telling terrorists precisely what would or would not be done would be to help them. "I did not seek to impute anything personal to you. If I did, I glady withdraw it."

Earlier, challenged by Labour backbencher Mr Alex Eadie over the Americans' right to choose the weapons used in the Libyan attack, Mrs Thatcher said that included in the strict criteria laid down by the UK Government was the "added duty to minimise civilian casualties." "Therefore it was perfectly clear we were only considering conventional weapons. Nuclear would require totally different procedures. It is absurd to say they were ever asked for."

Mr. Kinnock highlighted the speech made yesterday by President Reagan in which he said he was prepared to act again against Libya, and demanded: "Will you tell us frankly whether you would be prepared to endorse or assist in such a further similar raid?" The prime minister told him: "Should there be a further request it would have of course to be considered and we should reach our conclusions in the light of circumstances and matters which had to be considered at that time."

But Mr Kinnock persisted: "What you are now trying to claim is that somehow you have mitigated the nature and effects of the American attack." To Tory jeers he went on: "You have now moved into the worst of all worlds demonstrating both complicity and impotence." Mrs Thatcher retorted to mounting uproar: "What you are seeking to do is help the terrorist by knowing exactly what answer we should give to a request."

During earlier exchanges Mr Tony Banks (Lab Newham NW) asked if the Americans had made clear at any time that one of the objectives of the raid was the killing of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Mrs Thatcher replied: "No of course not."

Mr Martin Flannery (Lab Hillsborough), claimed President Reagan's actions against terrorism were now "threatening all mankind." But Mrs Thatcher insisted: "The objective is to fight terrorism. If one always rejects the use of force to fight terrorism, the terrorist wins and the consequences for more victims later are horrific."

In a commons statement later on the Oxford Street bombing, Junior Home Office minister Mr Giles Shaw told MPs that police had no evidence to link the blast to the Libyans or any terrorist group. "Contrary to reports in the press the police have no information which would firmly link this incident to the Libyans or any other group," he said. "I understand the PRESS ASSOCIATION have received calls claiming responsibility from the Scottish National Liberation Army and the Angry Brigade -- but it is not possible at this stage to attribute responsibility." Mr Shaw underlined Mrs Thatcher's message that Britain remained safe. "People up and down the country should be going about their normal business. I should only ask that people should remain vigilant at this particular time."

THATCHER REJECTS JUAN CARLOS CALL FOR GIBRALTAR SOLUTION

LD241948 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today rejected the call made yesterday by King Juan Carlos in his speech to the two houses of Parliament for a solution to the problem of the British colony of Gibraltar, according to our special correspondents. Replying to several questions asked in Parliament, Margaret Thatcher said that the policy has not changed with regard to the colony and that no agreement contrary to the wishes of its population will be made. Her Majesty's government has given assurances to the people of Gibraltar, said Thatcher, that it will continue to be part of Britain until a decision by Parliament establishes otherwise. Great Britain will not sign any agreement according to which Gibraltar would become a dependency of another country against the freely and democratically expressed wishes of its population, said the British prime minister. These statements were made during the state visit which the king and queen are currently making to Great Britain. This official visit more or less ends today with a dinner to be held by the king and queen for the British royal family at our country's embassy. The king and queen are due to return to Madrid on Friday morning.

PAPANDREOU ANNOUNCES RESTRUCTURING OF GOVERNMENT

NC241212 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] A government reshuffle [anaskhimatismos] was announced at noon today by Government Spokesman Miltiadhis Papaioannou. The composition of the new Cabinet will be announced this afternoon, and the new ministers and deputy ministers will be sworn in at 1000 tomorrow. The spokesman added that for operational reasons the Ministry of Public Order will be separated from the Ministry of Interior. The relevant decree has been given to the president of the republic for his signature.

New Cabinet Announced

NC241940 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A partial government reshuffle was announced a short time ago.

The composition of the government after the reshuffle will be as follows:

Prime Minister: Andreas Papandreou
Deputy Prime Minister: Ioannis Kharalambopoulos
Minister to the Prime Minister: Apostolos Tsokhatzopoulos
Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister: Miltiadhis Papaioannou
Minister of Interior: Agamemnon Koutsoyorgas
Deputy Ministers of Interior: Athanasios Tsouras, Anastasios Sekhiotis
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Karolos Papoulias
Alternate Foreign Minister: Theodhoros Pangalos
Deputy Foreign Minister: Ioannis Kapsis
Minister of National Defense: Ioannis Kharalambopoulos
Deputy Ministers of National Defense: Orestis Papastratis, Vasilios Saranditis, Theodhoros Stathis
Minister of National Economy: Konstandinos Simitis
Deputy Ministers of National Economy: Ioannis Papandoniou, Panayiotis Roumeliotis
Minister of Health, Welfare, and Social Insurance: Yeoryios Yennimatas
Deputy Ministers of Health, Welfare, and Social Insurance: Ioannis Floros, Stavroula Kaklamanaki
Minister of Justice: Apostolos Kaklamanis
Minister of National Education and Religion: Andonios Tritsis
Deputy Ministers of National Education and Religion: Petros Moralis, Filippos Petsalnikos
Minister of Culture: Melina Merkouri
Deputy Ministers of Culture: Yeoryios Papandreou, Iosif Valirakis
Minister of Finance: Dhimitrios Tsovolas
Alternate Minister of Finance: Nikolaos Athanasopoulos
Deputy Minister of Finance: Dhimitrios Yeorgakopoulos
Minister of Public Order: Andonios Dhrosoyiannis
Minister of Northern Greece: Ioannis Papadhopoulos
Minister of the Aegean: Kosmas Sfiriou
Minister of Agriculture: Ioannis Pottakis
Deputy Ministers of Agriculture: Dhimitrios Pitsioris, Akhilleas Konousis
Minister of Environment, Town Planning, and Public Works: Evangelos Kouloumbis
Deputy Minister of Environment, Town Planning, and Public Works: Konstandinos Yitonas
Minister of Labour: Evangelos Yiannopoulos
Deputy Minister of Labor: Konstandinos Papanayiotou
Minister of Industry, Energy, and Technology: Markos Natsinas
Deputy Minister of Industry, Energy, and Technology: Vaso Papandreou

Minister of Commerce: Yeoryios Katsifaras
Deputy Minister of Commerce: Khristos Fotiou
Minister of Transport and Communications: Yeoryios Papadhimitriou
Deputy Ministers of Transport and Communications: (Alkis) Dhrosopoulous, Stefanos Tzoumakas
Minister of Merchant Marine: Evstathios Alexandhris

The following are no longer members of the government: Elevtherios Verivakis, former minister of industry, energy, and technology; Nikolaos Akritidhis, former minister of commerce; Yeoryios Alexandros Mangakis, former minister of justice; Kharalambos Kastanidhis, former deputy minister of interior and public order; Yeoryios Moraitis, former alternate minister of agriculture.

The new ministers and deputy ministers will be sworn in at 1000 tomorrow and the first cabinet meeting will take place at 1900 tomorrow.

Cabinet Members Sworn In

NC251018 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 0930 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The new ministers and deputy ministers were sworn in at 1000 today before President Khristos Sartzetakis and in the presence of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

After the ceremony, Prime Minister Papandreou made the following statement:

[Begin recording] This is first of all a renewal, a new start. If you like, it is a green light to confront our country's problems more actively. It is a proper utilization of capable cadres who have the right to gain experience through the administration of a ministry. I believe that the composition of this government -- and here I am not referring personally to the outgoing ministers, who are not leaving because they have failed, which is something I wish to emphasize -- will allow us to face our major national problems and our major economic and social problems simultaneously. I think the choice which has been made is indicative of this. We have passed through a very important transitional phase. The fact that I am leaving the National Defense Ministry signifies that it is time for all three of us -- myself, Andonios Dhrosoyiannis, and Anastasios Sekhiotis -- to hand this ministry over to a group of ministers headed by the deputy prime minister and national defense minister. They can deal with the important technical and arms equipment problems of our armed forces. Greater emphasis is now being put on the technocratic aspect than in the past. [end recording]

'Need For Renewal'

NC242030 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Referring to the reshuffle, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou told Hellenic Radio and Television that he is renewing [ananeonni] the government and creating the climate for a new beginning. The prime minister stated:

[Begin recording] The ministers who are leaving are not doing so because they have failed. From time to time there is a need for renewal, a need to create the climate for a new beginning and, indeed, to make use of the services of other members of the Chamber of Deputies, who also have the right to gain the experience of working in a ministerial term. I believe that now is the right time, 1 year after the election [word indistinct] and I hope it will go very well. [end recording]

BOOKSHOP, EPEN OFFICE HIT BY MOLOTOV COCKTAILS

NC242144 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 2100 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Unidentified men this evening broke a window in the NEA THESIS bookshop, located at the intersection of Arakhova and Ippokratis Streets, and hurled a Molotov cocktail inside. The bomb exploded but did not cause significant damage.

In addition, unknown individuals hurled a Molotov cocktail at the door of the Greek National Political Union [EPEN] offices at 78 Akadhimia Street. The explosion caused a fire that was quickly put out by the fire department.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ATHENS

NC221538 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman arrived in Athens a short time ago on a 2-day official visit. The foreign dignitary was welcomed at Ellinikon Airport by Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias and Nicaraguan Ambassador to Rome and Athens Jose Ernesto Fonseca Pasos. The Nicaraguan foreign minister will confer tomorrow with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Foreign Minister Papoulias, and Archbishop of Athens and Greece Seraphim.

Greek-Nicaraguan Talks Open 23 Apr

NC231842 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, who is on an official visit to our country, met with Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. They discussed both bilateral and international issues, including the situation in Central America and developments in Cyprus and the Middle East.

The Greek and Nicaraguan delegations later conferred at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They discussed economic and trade matters of bilateral interest, as well as prospects for cooperation in the economic, technological, and cultural fields.

Meeting With Papandreou

NC241226 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman held successive meetings with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Deputy Prime Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos at noon today.

According to the government spokesman, the Nicaraguan minister used his session with the prime minister to deliver a briefing on the Latin American situation and on the proposals submitted recently by Nicaragua in a bid to defuse the crisis. D'Escoto asked the Greek Government to bring this issue up for discussion inside the EC in accordance with the political cooperation between the two countries. The prime minister promised to do so.